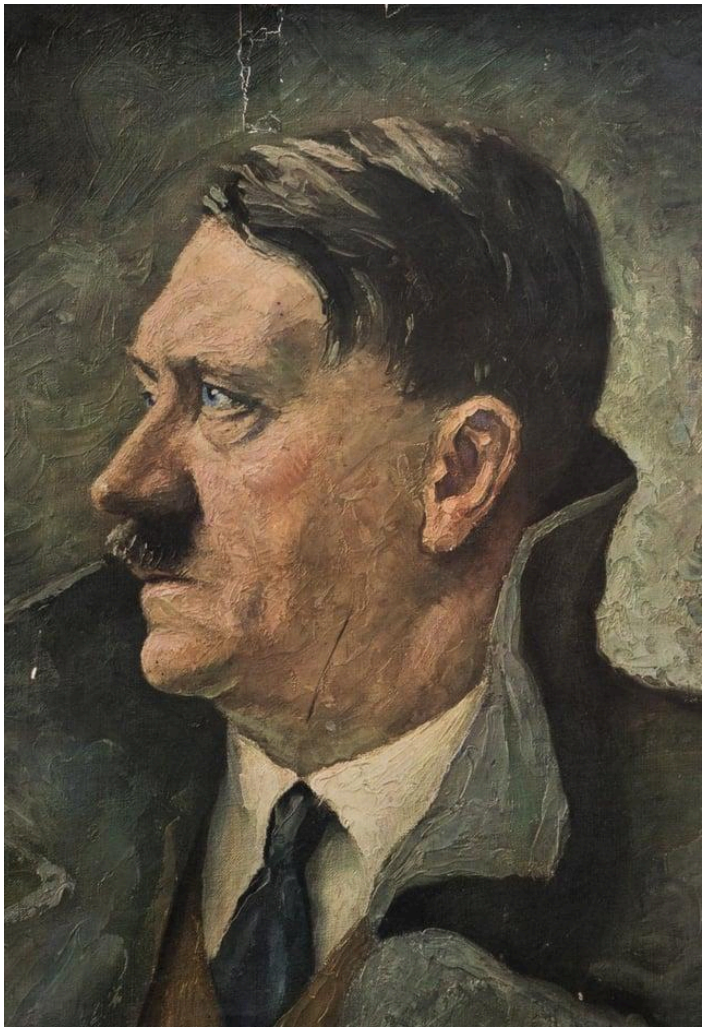
What Kind of Man Is He Who Will Lead Germany to Greatness?



by Rudolf Hess

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If we want to predict what is likely to happen in the future, we must look back at the past, for history repeats itself in broad strokes - similar illnesses are followed by similar types of men as doctors.

What is ailing the German people?
Even before 1914, its body was not healthy: intellectuals and manual laborers were hostile toward each other instead of respecting each other, and intellectuals looked down on manual laborers with a certain arrogance; instead of providing them with leaders from among their own ranks, they left them to their own devices, or even to seducers who were alien to the people and who skillfully exploited existing injustices to widen the divide; this had terrible consequences when, after the enormous exertions of four years of war, nerves suddenly gave way - the collapse was primarily the work of the same seducers and their helpers among the enemy.
Since then, Germany has been writhing in fever; it can barely hold itself upright - years of blood loss as a result of the Treaty of Versailles; a wasteful state administration – empty coffers; the wild printing of banknotes – grotesque currency devaluation. Among the people, there are glittering celebrations alongside screaming misery, feasting alongside starving youths, usury alongside honest poverty; the last of its strength is gone, tensions are at their highest, waiting to erupt at any moment into looting, murder, and riots; those who want to help are persecuted while criminals are celebrated, and at the top is a parliament that talks and talks, a “government” that is worthy of this whole.

Let us look back: criminals with blind masses behind them, looting and burning—dancing orgies—blood and filth—the destruction of national wealth—assignats—parliaments of mere speeches: the French Revolution was under the rule of the mob. The result from the confusion: Napoleon as dictator.
When the Roman Republic was in danger of suffocating in the swamp, Caesar came; in our day, Mussolini has saved the rotten Italian state from Bolshevism, which victoriously raised red flags over Milan's workshops.
The chaos of sick popular rule gives birth to the dictator - so it will be in Germany.

The dictators of the past were, of course, unable to keep their peoples at the forefront: power became an end in itself for them, tearing them away from the people before they perished; the man who is leading Germany back to the top will also a dictator, but in his sacred love for his country, he will keep the welfare and future greatness of his country as his sole goal, above all his own ambition; he will bring Germany back to its senses, like a doctor treats a half-mad person—with brutal force, if necessary.
The foundation of all national greatness is national consciousness, the will of a people to assert itself in the world - Napoleon found a powerful sense of nationalism during the French Revolution, and this German dictator must first reawaken and cultivate it.
Profound knowledge in all areas of state life and history, the ability to learn from it, a belief in the purity of his own cause and in ultimate victory, and an indomitable willpower that gives him the power of captivating speeches that makes the masses cheer him; for the sake of saving the nation, he does not shy away from using those weapons of the enemy, demagoguery, slogans, street parades, etc, for where all authority has disappeared, populism alone creates authority - this was demonstrated by Mussolini: the deeper the dictator is originally rooted in the broad masses, the better he understands how to treat them psychologically, the less mistrust the workers will show him, and the more followers he will gain from these most energetic ranks of the people. He himself has nothing in common with the masses, because he is a complete personality, like every great man; the power of personality radiates something that

captivates those around him and draws ever wider circles - the people crave a true leader, free from old party squabbles, a pure leader with inner truthfulness.
Through the power of his speech, he leads the workers, like Mussolini, to ruthless nationalism, shattering the international socialist Marxist worldview; in its place, he puts the national socialist idea. To this end, he educates manual workers and the so-called intelligentsia: the common interest takes precedence over self-interest, first the nation, then the individual; this union of the national and the social is the pivot of our time, just like the reforms of Baron von Stein before the Wars of Liberation; the leader must take up the healthy intellectual trends of his time and, having condensed them into a compelling idea, hurl them back out among the masses.

"Great political passion is a precious treasure; the dull hearts of most people offer little room for it - blessed is the generation upon which a pressing necessity imposes a sublime political idea, one that is grand and simple, understandable to all, and compels every other idea of the time to serve it."

- Treitschke

From the avalanche of supporters (see the Fascists), he draws his fighting force - more important than their numbers is their determination, for history is made by energetic minorities in the hands of daring individuals.

"Dare to begin everything that must be done! That is the greatness and hallmark of leadership; anyone can easily dare to follow through."

- Stammler

The leader proves his courage at every opportunity; this gives this organized power blind devotion, and through it, he achieves dictatorship - when necessity dictates, he does not shy away from shedding blood. Great questions have always been decided by blood and iron - the question here is thus: downfall or rise. Parliament may continue to chatter—but the man must act.
Now it becomes apparent that, despite his many speeches, he knew how to remain silent; his own supporters will perhaps be the most disappointed.
Positions are filled according to people's abilities, not according to "connections"; his sole focus is on achieving his goal, even if it means trampling over his closest friends - after gaining power, the true dictator is acceptable to only a few if he serves the good of the whole.

"A leader must not want to please - those who want to please are weak before those whose favor they live on; those who want to show the way must set the standard of favor themselves."

- Stammler

For the sake of the great and ultimate goal, he must be able to take it upon himself to temporarily appear to the majority as a traitor to the nation.
The thriftiness of the Frederician era becomes a fundamental principle - state-owned enterprises are relieved of their excess civil servants, and the generous organizer directs all the freed-up resources toward

value-creating work. Now, no less than during the war, the nation's very existence is at stake, yet even then, millions were able to perform unfamiliar work - a year of labor service, as in Bulgaria, ensures the training of young people as long as universal conscription is not possible.
He is a master of journalism; with his boundless energy, he educates the people politically and morally by every conceivable means - the entire de-Jewified press, cinema, etc. are subordinate to the dictator.

The legislator, acting with deterrent severity, does not shy away from punishing with death those who expose the best parts of the people to hunger, profiteers and usurers - speculation on the stock exchange with the nation's assets is prevented, and those who seduce the people are expelled from the country.
A terrible punishment is meted out to those who betrayed the nation before, during, and after the war; in every direction, thorough work is done: “Freedom and the kingdom of heaven are not achieved by half measures.”
Despite all his harshness, however, his concern extends to all sections of the population - through home ownership laws and increased individual participation in the fruits of labor, he stands up for the lower classes, but at the same time keeps them in check with an iron fist.
He remains free from the influence of Jews and Jewish-infested Freemasons; if he uses them, his powerful personality must always be able to override their influence.
The fate of a people is determined by politics as well as by the economy; all internal reforms and economic measures are ineffective as long as the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain remain in force.
The politically and geographically educated leader has a comprehensive worldview; he knows the peoples and influential individuals, and, depending on the need, he is capable of trampling with cuirassier boots or of tying threads as far as the Pacific Ocean with carefully sensitive fingers.

The most important task is to restore Germany's reputation in the world - he knows what unpredictability means, knows that the old flag, under which millions bled to death in faith in their people, must fly high again, that the fight against the lie of guilt must be fought with all means; a strong sense of national identity within and a belief in oneself strengthens a people just as much as the restoration of honor abroad.
Trust and respect from other countries means, economically, the rise of the mark (see also Italy's currency after Mussolini's rise to power), and trust and respect from other countries means, politically, the ability to form alliances - either way, the treaties of enslavement will fall, and one day the new Greater Germany will stand, encompassing all those of German blood.

The last and not easiest task is to anchor this new creation against the storms of the future; the structure must correspond to the inner essence of the German people, and that is why the master builder also keeps in touch with the spiritual life of the nation.
He seeks his relaxation in the art and literature of his people - creative figures are artists by nature.
Work must not be tailored to the towering stature of its builder, otherwise the whole will falter upon his passing, as did the state of Frederick and Bismarck; new independent personalities will lead Germania, those who are now back in the saddle, and they will flourish under the dictator - that is why he accomplishes his last great deed: instead of savoring his power to the full, he lays it down and stands by as a loyal Ekkehardt.

Thus we have the image of the dictator: sharp of mind, clear and true, passionate and yet controlled, cold and cool, purposeful and deliberate in his decisions, unrestrained in their swift implementation, ruthless

towards himself and others, mercilessly harsh and yet soft in his love for his people, tireless in his work, wields an iron fist in a velvet glove, and capable of ultimately defeating himself.
We do not yet know when he, this “man,” will come to the rescue - but millions feel that he is coming.
The day will come of which a poet sings:

“Storm, storm, storm,
Ring the bells from tower to tower,
Ring the men, the old men, the boys,
Ring the sleepers in their rooms,
Ring the girls down the stairs,
Ring the mothers away from their cradles,
Let them roar and ring out in the air,
Race, race in the thunder of the night,
Ring the dead out of their graves,
Germany, awake!”

- Dietrich Eckart